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Harry Gesas, Prop.

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\$1.00 Rebate on Case of Bottles.

Kentucky Liquor House

NORTHWESTERN IS GIVEN "THE HOOKS"

action of the state attorney in sustaining the decision of the California insurance department that the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Co. of Seattle, Wash., had no license to do business in this state. The decision was published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of June 24. The decision has already been upheld by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in its decision rendered last week.

and elsewhere where the company and its methods are known, the Northwestern is a joke, except to the man who has a policy and a fire follows.

Northwestern Must Pay Up.

The supreme court of Washington has refused to relieve the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association from payment of a fire loss on grain belonging to a Whittier county farmer and the company must now pay the latter's insurance amounting to \$4722.89. The farmer had obtained a verdict for \$5222.89 against the mutual in the superior court at Colfax, Wash., last year, but the company appealed to the supreme court, which found that as the assured had a sound value of eight hundred dollars under his policy, this amount should be deducted from the original verdict against the company, which is now affirmed.

The case attracted considerable attention because the company refused to pay the grain grower after the fire, alleging that he had set the fire himself for the insurance money. The company subsequently had the policyholder arrested on a charge of arson, but the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Next the policyholder filed a civil suit against the Northwestern Mutual to recover \$5000, the amount of the policy. The trial jury found for the grain grower, awarding him \$5222.89, the amount of the policy and interest. This verdict was appealed by the company which set up the counter claim that the assured had not paid his premiums when due, although it developed that the company had accepted it afterward.

It will be noted that first the mutual refused to pay its policyholder because it suspected him of burning his property, but afterward adopted the defense that the premium had not been paid on the date it was due.

It is now a year and a half since the grain grower's property was burned.

VOICE IS SILENCED BUT MEMORY LIVES

ALL UTAH WILL HONOR FAMOUS LIBERTY BELL.

Thousands Will Gather in Salt Lake City Next Sunday From Every Nook and Corner of the State to View Old Time Announcer of Great Events in Early History of America.

On Sunday, next, all Utah will pay homage to the nation's precious Liberty Bell as it traverses the state on its first transcontinental journey to participate in the world's greatest exposition at San Francisco.

Happily appropriate, peculiarly significant in this, the longest and most arduous patriotic pilgrimage ever made by the Liberty Bell, it journeys from the mother city of the republic to the Golden Gate to glorify achievement of the world's greatest engineering triumph, the completion of the Panama canal.

The bond of patriotism which unites the East and the West—the highway of commerce which unites the Atlantic and the Pacific—these are given better definition by the silent but eloquent presence of the bell and its proclamation: "Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Glorious is the history of the Liberty Bell, always the voice of freedom. World important were its peals. They called to the state house, and afterwards to Independence Hall, a far greater concourse of people than that which assembled there July 8, 1776, to answer its summons. No occasion stands forth in history, however, as majestically as that.

People Were Serious.

And yet at the time of occurrence it was of no great widespread interest. No great multitude gathered behind the state house, around the platform which had been set up in the northeast corner to observe the transit of Venus. Fancy and fiction have painted the scene in high colors; fact made it somber. The little throng beamed the atmosphere of seriousness, solemnity, gravity. Its thoughts were too profound to study how liberty could be won against apparently insurmountable odds to become ecstatic over resolutions. "Through the vista of years the words of Jefferson seem of divine inspiration. The throng which convened at the bell's call received them reverently. But its thoughts were on deeds rather than words.

Love and reverence for the Liberty Bell have, of truth, been evidenced during only a comparatively few of the later years of the bell's existence. In its early days it was merely a plain bell—and regarded as a bell only. It was not considered a very great one. Its authentic history is brief. Annals and legends have been woven to amplify facts. Yet the dry records made in the days when the nation was in its formative period weave themselves, in the light of present day affection for the bell, into a story which thrills every American.

In Philadelphia, seat of government of the British crown province of Pennsylvania, the assembly had been contemplating, as the midyears of the eighteenth century were passing, a building for its regular meeting place. In due course the building was completed, and as the years passed it was further determined that a distinctively assembly bell should be provided to supplement the ordinary bell brought from the mother country. And so, with little thought that history which all the world would read was being made—that a bell was about to be provided whose peals would sound around the globe, and yet with a prophetic prevision—the legislators ordered in 1751 that a bell should be cast in England and that it should have around it the words from the book of Leviticus: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The model decided upon was "Great Tom" of Westminster which Henry III. had cast and hung in the clock tower as a memorial to Edward the Confessor. The commission was duly executed, but, unfortunately, not well. It was forwarded that the bell, afterward to become famous as the Liberty Bell, should be essentially American, not English.

Instrument Is Cracked.

The bell arrived in America on the ship "Matilda" or "Myrtilla," in August, 1752. But the members of the assembly expressed themselves as deeply mortified when the bell cracked with the stroke of the clapper and without any other violence when it was hung to try the sound. It was broken up and recast in Philadelphia with a mixture of one and one-half ounces of copper to each pound of the old bell. But when the new bell was rung its tones were not clear. The people criticized and the two workmen, Pass and Shaw, insisted on another opportunity, and in June, 1753, the bell was recast and again hung in the steeple.

Pass and Shaw produced in America the bell which every American holds sacred. But in the olden days there was nothing sacred about it. The people were not quite satisfied and another bell was ordered from London. When the new bell arrived it was found to be about the same as the one made in America. The Americans bell remained in the steeple and the second bell from England passed out of history.

Called Noted Meetings.

The bell called the assembly together to make sessions during which the foundations of American liberty were laid—summoned them in 1753 to the meeting at which it was recast; and again in 1755, when the assemblymen informed the proprietary governor that they would maintain the right "to judge for ourselves and our constituents of the utility and propriety of laws and power will oblige us to make laws by direct

tion." It convened the assembly that in 1757 sent "Mr. Franklin home to England" so secure redress for grievances; it called the assembly together in 1774 to receive the notification from Massachusetts that the colonists there were determined to oppose an English stamp act and, again, when Pennsylvania joined with the other states, it called the legislature together to prepare for a congress of the colonies, and a little later in act stamp and other duties on his majesty's subjects in America.

The odious stamps came into port aboard the "Royal Charlotte," and, in October, 1765, the bell, "muffled and silent," called together the town meeting which resolved that the stamps should not land in Philadelphia. But the stamp act was enforced, and so the bell, muffled again, tolled the "death of liberty." The people meanwhile burning the detested stamps. In September, 1766, it convened the assembly which voted four thousand pounds sterling to the king—the last large appropriation made for such a purpose.

Announced "Tea Party."

At the call of the bell Philadelphia merchants assembled in April, 1766, to protest against the restrictive legislation by parliament. Then followed Dr. Bell's call for meetings to petition for repeal of duty on tea; to denounce the buyers of such tea as enemies of the new country, and to express determination that the "detestable tea" which the ship, "Dolly," brought over should not be "funneled down our throats with parliament's duty mixed with it."

Historic occasions then crowded each other. The bell announced that the port of Boston had been closed, and then that the battle of Lexington had been fought; it summoned patriots to the memorable meeting of June 7, 1774, when Richard Henry Lee offered his resolutions, "that these united colonies are and ought to be free and independent states and as such they have and of right ought to have full power to make war."

And then it convened congress for consideration of a declaration of independence, and on July 5, 1776, instead of July 4th, as popularly accepted, it sent echoing around the world the proclamation of American independence. Then the state house bell became the Liberty Bell.

Then came the war of the revolution, the flight of the bell to Allentown, and its return to Philadelphia and its old home in the steeple until 1781, when it was lowered and repung in the tower below.

Announced Distinguished Men.

Here the Liberty Bell announced on October 24, 1781, the surrender of Cornwallis and freedom from England; it welcomed "His Excellency the commander-in-chief and lady," in November, 1783. It sounded the alarm of war in 1812 and rang for peace in 1815. The Liberty Bell tolled the funeral knell of Washington; its peals welcomed Lafayette to the Hall of Independence when he returned to America in 1824, and, proceeding "under arches wreathed with flowers," it ushered in the fiftieth anniversary of the republic; it tolled for Jefferson and Adams when they entered into rest, "to its deep tone the slow measures of its tolling giving a very solemn impression; it rang in sorrow again when Charles Carroll of Carrollton died, and when the great Lafayette passed away.

But once more it was to toll for a great American—for John Marshall, last survivor of the great characters who made the nation. He died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1835, and on July 8th, the very day of the anniversary of the proclamation of independence, as the Liberty Bell tolled solemnly while the funeral cortege moved down Chestnut street on its way to Virginia, its sides parted, its voice became mute and it entered with the great expounder of the constitution into silence.

Home In a Glass Case.

Today the bell is guarded with incessant care. Its home is in a glass case in the hallway of Independence Hall, but a few feet removed from the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and from the corner of the courtyard where, on July 8, 1776, it was proclaimed to the multitude assembled while the bell, then in the tower, rang out the freedom of a nation.

Seven times has the bell made trips from Philadelphia; this is the eighth. It went to Allentown in 1777; New Orleans in 1883; Chicago in 1893; Buffalo in 1901; Charleston in 1902; Boston in 1903 and St. Louis in 1904.

What a contrast it affords between this, the bell's triumphant journey to the Pacific, and the first one it made from the security of Independence Hall—sanctified cradle of patriotism! The first journey was one of preservation; the last, one of patriotism.

The bell became an exile on that first journey. The battle of Brandywine had been fought; the British were marching on Philadelphia. Patriots determined to save the bell from capture and possible destruction. Before Howe and his troops marched into Philadelphia loving hands lowered the bell—the state house bell it was then, despite the prophetic inscription of Liberty—and it was placed on a truck. It moved from Philadelphia, September 26, 1777, and found refuge in Zion's church, Allentown, where it remained until after Washington's victory at Monmouth. Then it was taken back to the state house in Philadelphia—to what now is Independence Hall—the nation's holiest shrine.

In Salt Lake City Next Sunday. The special train over the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line carrying the bell and the representatives from the city of Philadelphia is due to arrive in Salt Lake City at 9 o'clock next Sunday morning and to leave at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Upon the arrival of the train with the bell a salute of forty-eight guns will be fired by the battery of the National Guard from some convenient point not far distant from Pioneer Park. The National Guard will provide for the bell the guard of honor of one officer, two non-commissioned officers and ten privates. Two of the non-commissioned officers or privates will be selected from such of the organizations other than the battery. This guard will be with the bell from

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the time it is received by the representatives of the city until it leaves.

As soon as practicable after the arrival of the car carrying the bell it will be switched to the spur track west of Pioneer Park and placed at the southwest corner of the park and there it will remain until time to make up the train for its departure.

Convenient Platforms Arranged.

A platform nearly the height of the car will be constructed the night before, so that when the car is in position, there will be a walk around three sides of the car. This platform will be reached by an incline on Fourth South street and incline from the platform will be upon Third West street.

It is intended that the children be given the first opportunity to view the bell and for their convenience the following arrangements have been made, of which H. H. Christensen, superintendent of the Salt Lake City schools, has charge. Children will assemble in Pioneer Park at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. So far as practicable they will approach the park on Third South street. The gate at the northeast corner of the park will be used exclusively for entrance to the park.

Instructions to Children.

Children in viewing the bell will pass out of the park by the south gate; thence will proceed west on the sidewalk on the north side of Fourth South street to the southwest corner of the park, where the car bearing the bell will be placed; thence to the platform constructed on each side of the car; thence from the platforms to the sidewalk on the east side of Third West street and along this walk to the west entrance of the park; thence through the west entrance into the park, diagonally across the same and through the north gate of the park to Third West street, from which point they will disperse as rapidly as possible.

The foregoing movements of the children will be supervised by the committee and a sufficient number of competent assistants to insure order and rapidity of execution.

The general public is requested to time its view of the bell from 11 o'clock on, and to approach the park on Fourth South street. The convenience of all will be advanced if adults do not accompany children unless it is necessary for them to do so. The general public, after leaving the platform, is requested to pass along Third West street to Third South, leaving the park entirely for the use of children.

Excursion and Retail.

A band concert will be in progress at the park near the bell during the time it is on view.

The governor and committee will leave Salt Lake City by special train in the morning to meet the visiting committee at Ogden, accompanying the visitors from there to Salt Lake City. Upon their arrival the visiting party will be taken to Saltair depot and a visit to Saltair will be made.

The state officers, city and county officers and others forming the reception committee, not members of the general committee, are requested to join the party at the Saltair depot at 9:15. The train from Saltair will arrive in Zion at 11:45 and the party will go immediately to the organ retail at the tabernacle. After the retail luncheon will be served at the roof garden of the Hotel Utah, where appropriate addresses will be made. After the luncheon the party will take such an automobile trip around the city as time will permit before the parade.

Parade at 2 O'clock.

The parade will move promptly at

2 o'clock. The route of the line of march will be from Fourth South street on State street north to South Temple street, west on South Temple street to Main street, south on Main street to Fourth South street, west on Fourth South street, turning at the intersection of Fourth South and Third West streets, thence passing by the bell on Third West street, thence north on Third West street to Third South street, where all local organizations except the escort of the guests will turn east on Third South, and there disband, taking the most convenient streets in so doing so as not to cause congestion.

It is expected that the parade will be of considerable length and all organizations participating must be at the locality assigned them at 1:45 o'clock.

All Organizations Invited.

Invitations to participate in the parade have been sent to all organizations, the addresses of the offices of which were known to the committee. Several organizations have, therefore, not received invitations to participate and the invitation to participate is extended by the committee and such as desire to participate are invited to send their acceptance to E. A. Wedgwood, 1461 Walker building, stating the name of the organization, the name and address of the party representing it and the number that will be present.

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